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Late Plantings are Gardening Essentials

Starting is not the big part of the job of growing a garden--just the start of a big job. Too many gardeners begin with more garden than they are able to care for properly all through the summer and into the autumn. A successful home garden, however, requires careful attention and plenty of work all summer.

One of the summer's big jobs, aside from the traditional battle against weeds, is to deal with insects and diseases. Dusters or sprayers should be well-built and have enough capacity to do the job without too much time and effort. It is best to study pest control before the pests start causing trouble so the right thing can be done at the right time.

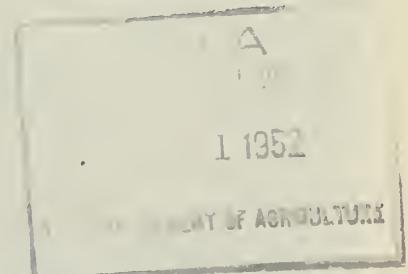
Fertilizer too must be applied in the growing stages of many crops--when they are about half grown--if soils have average or low fertility.

Tomatoes must be kept pruned and tied up.

Irrigation may be needed in dry areas or during dry spells.

Another job for the alert gardener is keeping garden crops planted so that a number of vegetables will be ready successively for harvest from spring throughout the season until autumn. In most parts of the country, this requires repeated plantings of some vegetables and the adding of different crops as the season progresses. As soon as one vegetable has borne its crop, any plant remains should be promptly spaded or plowed into the soil. Then the space is ready for another vegetable that will have time to mature before cold weather.

A good garden is not only an economic asset but has rewards in the way of health and recreational values. The gardener who retains his springtime enthusiasm by careful attention to summertime garden tasks should reap all the rewards on a larger scale.





1. After plants are well started, perhaps half grown, on the less fertile soils they will need additional fertilizer. Here complete fertilizer is applied in a wide ring around a tomato plant. M-3603



2. In small gardens tomato plants are generally "pruned" to a single stem and tied loosely at intervals to a sturdy stake. Pruning consists of the removal of the side branches as they appear where the large leaves join the main stem. S-17427



3. Fighting insects and diseases is an important part of the job of gardening. This small dust gun will serve for small gardens, but the crank-driven blower type of duster is better for large gardens. S-17571

4. Sprays are better than dusts for applying chemicals to control most diseases and many insects. The small knapsack or compressed-air sprayer is recommended for small gardens. S-17441



5. Medicinal mineral oil applied to sweet corn silks reduces ear worm damage. It is applied where the silks emerge from the husk, at the time they begin to turn brown and dry. A medicine dropper also will do--one-half dropperful per ear. S-17448



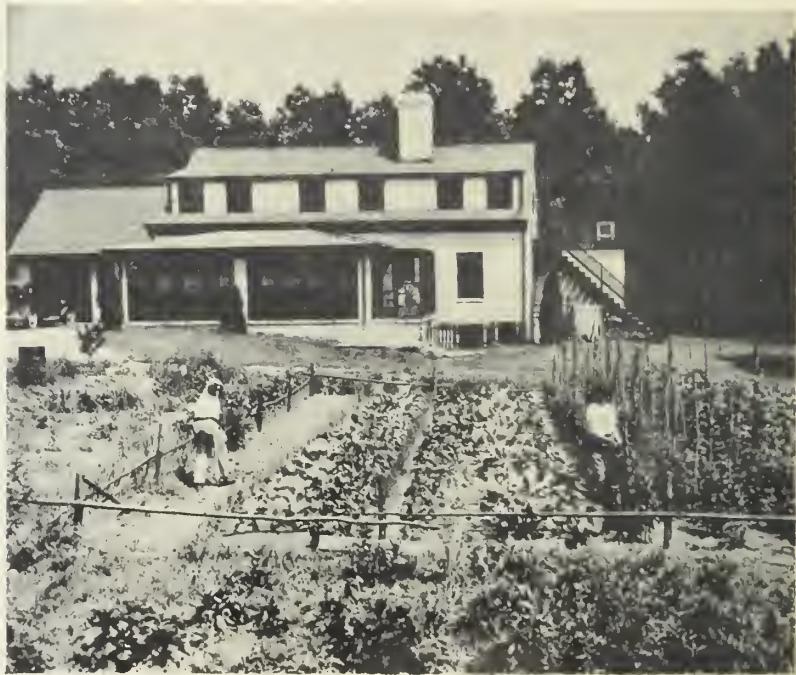
6. Salad Bowl is the name of this lettuce. When well grown, one plant of this variety will fill a salad bowl. S-17497





7. Sprouting broccoli and cabbage are easy to grow. They are vitamin-rich and have a place in every garden. S-17500

8. As soon as the earliest garden crops are harvested, the soil in which they grew (left) is spaded up for planting some other crop. No land should be idle. The low wire fence around this convenient, well-planned, suburban garden keeps rabbits out. M-518



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